

Goods.
JANNEY
the arrivals, unexcused
ment of
GOODS.
d6t 5tawf
RENTED,
ick Dwelling and Ware
Henry-streets—together
se, on the opposite side,
elling-House.
and M. Scholfield,
co
oscriber,
Water-street, offers for
ale,
12,000 wt. Soap,
will be found a very
Candles in boxes.
n. inbales.
n. in tierces.
d, first quality
n. in hds. and bottles.
William Dunlap,
co
emoyal.
UCKER,
King-street to his whar
Thompson & Sons.
IDES
a Turk's-Island SALT
ovado SUGAR in hogs-
usual.
the liberty to inform h
that he has a large and
use for the reception of
or waggons, and would
e.
edlod 3taw3w
Slimmer,
are now opening in the
ed by Wm. SHREVE, a
al assortment of
OODS;
t and approaching sea
will sell low for cash—
d second broadcloths
ssimeres
ford
oilnet, Bennet's cord,
waistcoating
ens black and colored
do. gloves
rs, thickets
g and constitution cord
s, coatings, plains
zes, Irish linens
ing cambrics
undressed gingham
chambray muslins
long lawns, checks
ndanoes, Madras, and
is
s. Italian lutestring
red lute string
and plain velvet do.
ing kid gloves
ort silk do.
eves
s white, black, and co
laces, cotton hosiery
ds, galleons, &c. &c.
colw
ANDING
in on board sloop Mar
lago de Cuba, and f
ound
sses
en Coffee
ars, superior qua
HAND,
fee
Wax
lines
alt.
orth and Butler,
dwellor
erty for sale.
four distinct lots or t
s of LAND, contain
terrace to two ac
ed without the ter
nding in a right li
Great-Hunting-Cree
Franklin, and Gree
est and west on Pa
and further particu
lication to
James Patton.
LOWEN,
of (or.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1807.

[No. 2007.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue-store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—all kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
JOHN BARNES, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred bar-
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,
4,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Ponape and Oars.
Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2, d.

For Freight or Charter,

The substantial Ship
LEONIDAS,
Upwards of 300 tons burthen
now ready to receive a cargo. Freight to La-
go or Clyde, would be preferred.
Apply to

James Patton.

October 29, d.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship MARY,
Henry Goodick, Master;
Burthen about three hundred
hogsheads, is a good vessel, &
will be ready to receive a cargo
in a few days.—For terms ap-
ply to

Lawrason and Fawle.

Who have for sale, on board said ship,
1200 bushels Liverpool Coals, for grates,
October 20.

GROCERIES,

By ISAAC ROBBINS & Co. at their Groce-
ry store, opposite the Indian Queen tavern,
KING-ST. EBY.
Where country store-keepers can be sup-
plied on moderate terms.
October 22, d2wco2w

Wine OIL, at 15 dols. per barrel
Spanish HIDES, at 10 to 13 cents, some
of which will average 23 pounds, and are e-
qual to any ever imported from the Spanish
Main

Best green COFFEE,
SUGAR in hogsheads and barrels
Loaf and lump SUGARS, of the first qua-
lity

A few seroons of florad INDIGO, and
A variety of GROCERIES as usual.
5000 bushels of ground ALLUM SALT a-
lmost, and 1000 bushels Cadiz in store; which
is a consignment, and will be sold on reason-
able terms by

Mordecai Miller.

October 15, d.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, from John
Shaw to the subscribers, made to se-
cure the payment of a certain sum of money
to Cathbert Powell, will be sold for cash to the
highest bidder, at the dwelling-house on the
premises, on SATURDAY the 21st day of
November next,

Two Tracts of Land,

lying in the neighborhood of the Gum-Spring,
in Loudoun county, adjoining each other and
situated on the lands of Thompson and Veitch,
and Benjamin James, containing one hundred
and fifty-two acres.—The sale will take place
at twelve o'clock.

Israel Lacey, } Trustees.
Charles Lewis, }
Stephen Beard, }

October 16, dts

195 Shares Alexandria Ma-
rine Insurance Stock for sale by

CATLETT & FISK.

October 16, d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24, d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character libe-
ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9, d

LANDING,

From the brig SWIFT, Capt. RANDALL,
15 hds. 20 bls. New Rum.
7 tons Russia clean Hemp
154 casks Lint—for sale by

John G. Ladd.

October 29, d

COFFEE.

5000lb. good COFFEE,
50lb. NUTMEGS.

With as usual, a general assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for
sale on reasonable terms by

Joseph Mandeville.

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

October 30.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20, d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum.
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituos Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12, d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tesceriffe
15 do. Malaga
13 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. Bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Aug. 21, d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, that the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorised the subscriber to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property;
and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16, d

AMERICAN PRINTS.

Lewis Lannay, from Baltimore,
has just opened, next door above McKnight
and Stewart's in King-street, an assort-
ment of

American Printed Calicoes, Bed-Covers,
Shawls, &c.

Which he offers for sale on moderate terms
He will remain in town only this week.

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received and offers for sale,
50 boxes spermaceti candles
100 do. mould tallow do.
50 barrels prime beef
5 bales Russia sheetings
12 quarter casks old sherry wine
200 Spanish hides
50 hogsheads tobacco.

November 3, d

Nov. 3, d5t

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner THOMAS, from SALEX, and
for sale by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

20 tons of RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DITTO,
TANNERS' OIL.

Also for sale,

The said Schooner Thomas,
If applied for immediately to the Captain on
board at Hepburn's wharf, or to

LEWIS DEBLOIS.

October 15, d

LANDING THIS DAY,

FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIRPLAY,
AND FOR SALE,

75 hds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first
quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing
Molasses.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

October 31, d

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and
bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial
Old Hyson
Young Hyson, } TEAS
Hyson Skin and
Souchong
Port
Madeira
Claret
Sherry
Lisbon and
Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica
Antigua
Windward Island and
New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-
co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,
Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,
Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-
ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family
use.

October 27, d

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior
Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in
Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on
the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th
instant at half past 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, to the highest bidder for cash:

A House & Lot—Also, an unim-
proved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke
street, between Columbus & Alfred-streets—
the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell, } Com'rs.
Phineas Janney, }
Thomas Janney. }

November 2, dts

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

Wanted to Purchase,

15 or 20 Negroes or any less
number for which liberal prices will be given,
apply at John H. Manley's upper end of King-
street.

We shall continue at this place until Satur-
day.

Bradley & Gilmer.

Nov. 5, 3t

Lands and Mill-Seat for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior
Court of Chancery, holden at the capi-
tol in Richmond, October 2, 1807, will be
sold at Public Auction, on the premises,
Ten acres and a half of land

lying on the east side of the Georgetown road,
about half a mile from Alexandria court-house,
either all together or divided into four lots of
equal quantity as may suit the purchasers.

A full square, containing ra-
ther more than two acres, on the south side
of Duke street and eastward of the well and
white house belonging to the subscriber.

Part of a square to the south-
ward of the last-mentioned, and west of Cla's
Page's and Philip G. Marsteller's houses.

The Spring Garden, about 4
acres, say two squares, and taking in the
streets will be near 5 acres.

The last three mentioned parcels will be
sold together or divided, as may be thought
most convenient to buyers.

A moiety of ten acres near Cameron Run
and the Colchester road, bought in company
with Bird and Ricketts.

A valuable Mill Seat on Holmes's Run, a-
bove the new turnpike road and not far from
the trough hill, between four and five miles
from Alexandria.

The sale to commence on the 16th inst.
on the George-Town road, and continue, if
the weather is suitable, till the whole is dis-
posed of.

The terms of sale will be made known be-
fore or at the time of sale.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Re-
ceiver of the effects of JOHN SUT-
TON, and JOHN MANDEVILLE,
under the order of the high Court of
Chancery of Virginia.

11th month 2d dts

Bank of Potomac,

OCTOBER 9, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockhold-
ers of this institution, that an Election
for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year
will be held at the Court-House, in this town
on the second Monday of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
C. PAGE, Cashier.

October 9, 2 aw t 9th Nov

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders.

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end
of Prince Street Alexandria.

N.B. The Subscriber has a complete as-
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,
and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waist-
band ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, have ob-
tained, from the orphan's court of said coun-
ty, letters testamentary on the estate of Su-
sanna Hamilton, late of the county aforesaid,
deceased: All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit them, with the vouchers thereo, to the
subscribers, on or before the 30th day of Oc-
tober next, or they may by law be excluded
from all benefit to said estate; and those in-
debted thereto are requested to make immedi-
ate payment.—Given under our hands this
30th day of October, 1807.

Andrew Jamieson, } Ex'rs.
Rich'd. Weightman, }

October 20, co3w

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OR
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

SATURDAY, October 6.

Col. Charles Lynch.

Mr. Burr. Will you relate whether I purchased land of you and how much? A Yes. You purchased my interest in Bastrop's grant, wherein was about three hundred and fifty thousand acres.

Mr. Burr. Did I pay you any money? A Yes; about four or five thousand dollars.

Mr. Burr. Did you suppose the three hundred and fifty thousand acres were exclusive of Livingston's claim? A I will explain. I claimed under Morehouse, and also purchased a mortgage of Stephen Wariz. I found that Edward Livingston had also purchased the same mortgage. I commenced a writ against Morehouse and was about to commence one against Livingston, but I purchased him out. Under that compromise I was entitled to about seven hundred thousand acres. The survey was made and marked upon the grant. I was entitled to six tenths and he to four tenths of the whole grant of twelve hundred thousand acres.

Mr. Burr. Was it a separate or joint interest of mine? A A joint interest.

Mr. Burr. Was I to settle what you owed to Livingston? A That was my object in selling.

Mr. Hay. Had you any suit with Livingston? A No. I was about to commence a suit, but we compromised. I agreed to give him thirty thousand dollars for his interest. Then I sued Morehouse. Colonel Burr was to pay Livingston the amount of my purchase of him; he also paid me four or five thousand dollars in money, and was to take up certain papers which I valued at thirty thousand dollars more.

Mr. McRae. Did you receive any drafts from col Burr? A Yes. Q On whom were they drawn? A On Mr Ogden of New York.

Mr. McRae. Had you any grant conveying an absolute title? A In 1796, the petition was presented by Bastrop; in 1797 Bastrop was to furnish five hundred families, the government to find them in provisions for six months; but it being inconvenient for the government to furnish the provisions, a letter of office was given to Bastrop by the Baron de Carondelet, to dispense with the necessity of introducing the families. Q Will you state the various proceedings which have taken place on this grant? A First, there was the petition, then the survey upon the patent, and then the letter of office.

Mr Burr. Did you get the opinion of James Brown as to the validity of Bastrop's grant? A Yes, and of Gurley too. They both said the title was good.

Mr. McRae. Do you suppose there is no necessity to carry families there now for the purpose of saving the tide? A No, not now.

Col Burr. Have you no account of the nature of the soil and value of the land included in the grant? I have been on the land and spent several days in exploring it—I have a certificate with me signed by several respectable gentlemen, stating it to be very valuable. [Here col Lynch produced the certificate.]

Mr. Hay. What is your opinion of its value? A I think it very valuable. Mr. Hay. How far is it situated up the Red River from its mouth? A About two hundred miles—it lies on the Ouachita river and extends towards the Mississippi, from which in a direct line it is not more than twenty or 25 miles.

Mr Burr. Was your contract with me in consideration of money only, or upon condition of settlement? I considered the condition of settlement; the principal consideration.

Mr. McRae. What is the date of your contract with col Burr. A Last fall. The first thing I did was to contract with col. Burr after his arrival in Kentucky.

Col Burr. Was there any thing said about corn which you were to furnish me with? A Yes, I was to furnish you with a quantity of corn. I received a letter from col Burr about it when he was at the mouth of Cumberland. He wrote from the mouth of Cumberland that he should

want more corn than I had agreed to furnish him with. He stated that he was then going on with a few friends to the land on the Ouachita, and wished me to send him some more corn and some utensils. Q What kind of utensils? A To clear two roads from the Mississippi. By cutting a road twenty five miles three hundred may be saved.

Mr Burr. What proportion of the land is prairie? A I do not know precisely but I suppose about one hundred thousand acres.

Col B. What is the character of that kind of land? A It is esteemed among the French and Spaniards the most valuable; because it is fit for immediate cultivation.

Mr. Hay. You spoke of a letter from baron de Carondelet, dispensing with the settlement of the land; was that before the cession to the United States? A Yes; in 1797. All the transactions about it were in 1797. I have got letters stating that the commissioners appointed to settle the claims to lands in that territory, thought it as good a title as any in Kentucky.

Mr. Wirt. Have you got a copy of your deed? A No. Q Did it contain a general or a special warranty? A In every conveyance of that kind there is always a clause, providing in case of an interference by Congress.

(To be continued.)

The following extract from *Aikin's Annual Review* for 1806, a work of established Literary and Scientific character, edited in London; it is the review of a small publication entitled

"Accounts of two attempts towards the civilization of some Indian Natives, by the Society of Friends."

"The progress of such truths as are of great practical importance to mankind, though it be slow, is as certain as that of time. The discoveries of the philosopher may elude, but it is only such as are of no utility, or of which the utility has not yet been perceived. The actions of men are forgotten, and happily a great number of their bad actions leave no seed behind them; while all good is progressive, prolific, and undestructible. We know nothing of the heroes who lived before AGAMEMNON; they and their monuments have mouldered, and their crimes are forgotten, and we trust forgiven. The chain of evil events is of iron; it rusts and breaks: the chain of good is of gold. He who first sowed a field, and he who first broke in the ox to the yoke, have continued from that hour to be the benefactors of mankind; the good which they have done continues to increase with the increase of civilization, and will continue so to do till the consummation of the present new order of men and the next new order of the Globe. WILLIAM PENN was a member of that sect, which was in his time the most despised and persecuted in England; and nothing but the heroism of an English jury (and it was then as extraordinary to find a jury honest, as it is now to find them otherwise) saved him from perpetual imprisonment under sentence of premature. It is fruitful to remember how nearly the Paradise Lost, and the settlement of Pennsylvania the two greatest works of literature and policy, which have ever done honor to the human race, had been prevented under the reign of Charles II.—This king, who still keeps his festivals in the calendar (when the Virgin Mary and Apostles have been expunged from it) gibbeted the bones of IRETON, sent Hutchinson to be poisoned by the marsh miasma of the shores of Kent, and ordered SYDNEY to the scaffold; and if he had left PENN to rot in a dungeon, and hoisted the quarters of MILTON up to the gates of London, we should still have disbranched our green oaks, and rung our church bells in his honor.

The French philosophers (who were not wrong in every thing) taught us rightly to estimate the character of WILLIAM PENN, and he is now acknowledged to be one of the great men of England and of the world. To say that GEORGE FOX was such also, would still be "to the Greeks foolishness." The tree, however, is to be judged by its fruits; and William Penn was the disciple of this man, whom all our historians, in the blindness of their hearts and of their understandings, either pass unnoticed in contempt, or, if they condescend to notice him, call him a fanatic.

Upon the principles of morality which Penn imbibed from him, he established his colony; and the event has proved that sound morals and sound policy are the same. Since the day when he purchased his territory from the Indians, no dispute

has arisen between the Pennsylvanians and the Natives: and of all the Europeans who have ever established themselves in America, he and his people are the only ones who have never either disgraced religion, or humanity.

The present attempts towards the civilization of the Indians are perfectly in unison with the society in whom they originated. They are perfect and practicable models how to reduce savages to christianity. A few Quakers furnished by the society with whatever was necessary for the purpose, have gone and settled among several of the native tribes long enough to teach them to hoe and plough their fields, to inclose them, to raise domestic cattle, to build comfortable houses for themselves; and, having taught them these things, and instructed some of them in the blacksmith's trade, have left them the implements, and returned to their own families.

The word of a Quaker is believed by the Indians, as it is in our courts of justice, & it has never been broken. From the Quakers they have uniformly received wise advice and kind actions.

While the Quaker Missionaries of agriculture have been resident among the Indians, some Indian girls have been taken to the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and are instructed in such things as were likely to be most useful to them on their return home.

It is to be hoped that these attempts are the prelude to great and extensive good.—The Quakers begin the right way they communicate instruction which is of immediate benefit. The question why are you so good will necessarily arise in the minds of the Indians; and they will be prepared to embrace opinions, of which they have already witnessed the excellent effects. It is absurd to go to savages with tales of mysteries. The true method of converting them is by showing them, like the old blind man in Madoc how little difference there is in the basis of our faith.

"Know ye not him who laid,
The deep foundation of the Earth, and built
The arch of heaven, and kindled yonder Sun,
And breathed into the woods, and waves and sky
The power of life?
We know him, they replied,
The great For-Ever One, the God of Gods
Ipahenmoani. He by whom we live.

"And we too," quoth Ayayaca, we know
And worship the great Spirit, who in clouds
And storms, and mountains, caves, and by
the seat
Of waters in the woodland solitude,
And in the night and silence of the sky,
Doth make his being felt. We also know
And fear, and worship the beloved one.
"Our God," replied Cynetha, "is the same,
The Universal Father."

Such language the Quakers may hold with perfect truth; in fact it is the language which they have held to the Indians, and which the Indians understand. Let them go on in doing good to them; and time and example, and the UNIVERSAL FATHER will bring about the rest.

SPANISH ORDER.

Referred to in the President's Message.

TRANSLATION.

By the greatest outrage against humanity and against policy, Spain was forced by Great Britain to take part in the present war. This power has exercised over the sea and over the commerce of the world an exclusive dominion. Her numerous factories, disseminated thro' all countries, are like sponges which imbibe the riches of those (countries) without leaving them more than the appearances of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism, England derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state from its industry and situation. Experience has proven that the morality of the British cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs; and whilst this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this and to obtain a solid peace, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, issued a decree on the 21st of November last, in which adopting the principle of reprisals, the blockade of the British isles is determined on; and his ambassador, his excellency Frances de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the Iron crown, of the legion of honor, &c. &c. having communicated this (imperial decree) to the king our master; and his majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanc-

tioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorize his most serene highness the prince generalissimo of the marine, to issue a circular of the following tenor:

"As soon as England committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, insidiously violating the good faith with which peace assures individual property and the rights of nations, his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, although his royal soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of London. From that time and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms, of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country which disregards the sacred law of property and the rights of nations; his majesty made known to his subjects the state of war, in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce is prohibited in such a situation and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy, which are not dictated by honor, avoiding all interference which might be considered as the effect of avarice, operating on the subjects of a nation which degrades itself in them. His majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honor are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to the violators of the law, nor permit that, through their ignorance, they should be taken by surprise, authorizing me by these presents to declare that all English property will be confiscated whenever it is found on board a vessel, although a neutral, if the consignments belong to Spanish individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandise which may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whether it is destined for the ports of England or her isles. And, finally, his majesty, conforming himself to the ideas of his ally, the emperor of the French, declares in his states the same law which from the principles of reciprocity, and suitable respect, his imperial majesty promulgated under date of the 21st of November, 1806.

The execution of this determination of his majesty, belongs to the chiefs of provinces, of departments, and of vessels (baxels) and communicating it to them, the name of his majesty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure.
God preserve you many years,
Aranjuez, 19th Feb. 1807.

The Prince Generalissimo
of the marine.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

The editor of the Aurora having promised to account for the failure of success in his late electioneering campaign, was judged rather tardy in his compliance, which brought forward a writer in his paper to perform the task for him.—The following extract is taken from that Essay.

"There can be little doubt, that the democrats of this senatorial district constitute the majority, and that they could always command its representation, if their energies were exerted and their fidelity unsullied. The federalists are a well disciplined corps, and can always be brought into action when Levi Hollingsworth, or some other old tory raises his finger.—A moment's warning is enough for them and they jump over the fence after Levi, as regular as a flock of sheep follow their leader. The democrats think and act for themselves, and though they appoint committees and conferences to prepare plans and select candidates, many of them refuse to abide by the result, & they stay at home or vote a mutilated ticket. The democrats may therefore be compared to undisciplined militia, the federalists to disciplined mercenaries, and the victory of course determines in favor of skill and discipline."

We shall take no notice of the compliments which the writer pays to his brother democrats, such as the want of unsullied fidelity, refusing to comply with their engagements, &c. but to pass to the more immediate cause we had for noticing this article.

The comparison of the federalists and democrats to regulars and militia, was singularly happy. Victory is a matter of course, when militia and regulars are opposed, in favor of the latter, but when regulars are wanted for the defence of our country, then we hear of the fears of the militia, the very idea of regulars is scout-

ed. The writer of this article furnishes us with a handsome description of democratic meetings, conferences and disagree-

ments; the reason more easily to be latter.

These patriots cause each goes about, but as the pious and refuse to place which neither are provided for, and bickerings will act for the

Alexandria

SATURDAY

Some of the suitors of the county who he mon their witnesses will do well to attend the court made at 12. If a witness be late time before the court will not wait for a good cause show

For the Alexandria

THE PROSPECT

WHILE Europe's wounds receive occasioned by the While the monarch with a fear not to gigantic power of his terrible, by the genius of the monarch admonishes caution, & to look the prospect before

We have seen who endeavored to humbled France, which the last of the reign its angles completely the arch Louis XIV. was for overrunning Netherlands, which called to serrades have not only to Low Countries, a whole of Italy, at with France. their power become states of the court ed, dates to displease. It is much day not far distant will be the emperor

If such should America to expel that the ambition rulers of France every species will confine itself of Europe supposition ridiculed the Alexander, for a display his greatness every thing to fear from his power. jealous eye the republic, which for enthusiastic desire absolute and unrelenting not the most formidable

The Athenians of Philip from their front. Fatal delusion had corrupted public, before the open force.

The native "allied" or "banned" demagogues passed the Athenians, the

They perceived their danger for their d. So it may be the man who the Aurora, has secret a has one, he is the source of the people's

It is scarce that he streams the mass and beat me

rights of reciprocity, to authorize his most exalted generalissimo to issue a circular of the fol-

as England committed a crime of intercepting the vessel, insidiously violating the rights of navigation, and the rights of commerce, considered himself in a position of power, although his conduct was the promulgation of the law of the sea, sanctioned by the nations. From that time the necessity of warning these kingdoms, of the danger which they ought to take towards those who disregard the sacred rights of nations, is shown to his subjects, which he found himself to be a situation and to be entered into, which are not dictated by all interest, which are not the effect of the subjects of a nation, but of a nation, persuaded that such a situation is in the heart of the nation, but he does not account to allow the nation, through their ignorance, to be taken by surprise, these presents to declare property will be confiscated on board a vessel, if the consignment individuals. So likewise all merchandise which, although it may be in either it is destined for her or her isles. And, conforming himself to the emperor of the in his states the same principles of reciprocity, respect, his imperial mandate of the 21st

of this determination of the chiefs of provinces, and of vessels indicating it to them, as I hope they will be royal displeasure, on many years, 1807.

Generalissimo of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

of the marine, of the marine, of the marine.

the reasons for the first are not more easily to be accounted for than the latter. These patriots meet and confer, because each goes with a hope of preference, but as the public horse can only carry so many, some are disappointed in a state and refuse their unsullied fidelity to a power, although his conduct is the promulgation of the law of the sea, sanctioned by the nations. From that time the necessity of warning these kingdoms, of the danger which they ought to take towards those who disregard the sacred rights of nations, is shown to his subjects, which he found himself to be a situation and to be entered into, which are not dictated by all interest, which are not the effect of the subjects of a nation, but of a nation, persuaded that such a situation is in the heart of the nation, but he does not account to allow the nation, through their ignorance, to be taken by surprise, these presents to declare property will be confiscated on board a vessel, if the consignment individuals. So likewise all merchandise which, although it may be in either it is destined for her or her isles. And, conforming himself to the emperor of the in his states the same principles of reciprocity, respect, his imperial mandate of the 21st

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Some of the suits in the court of Alexandria county who heretofore neglected to summon their witnesses until the moment of trial, will do well to attend to the following rule of the court made at last term:

All witnesses be not summoned a reasonable time before the jury is sworn, the court will not wait for his attendance unless for good cause shown.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

WHILE Europe is yet bleeding from the wounds received in the dreadful wars occasioned by the French Revolution—While the monarchs of the old world gaze with a fear not to be disguised, upon the gigantic power of France, rendered doubly terrible, by the ambition and by the genius of the modern Tamerlane. Providence admonishes us to examine our own situation, & to look with an eager eye upon the prospect before us.

We have seen the powers of Europe endeavouring to set bounds to French ambition, humbled in the dust. We have seen France, which under the government of the last of the Bourbons, could scarcely retain its ancient possessions, become completely the arbiter of the continent. Louis XIV. was celebrated as a conqueror for overrunning a few provinces in the Netherlands, which he was quickly compelled to surrender. The modern French have not only conquered and retained the Low Countries, and a considerable part of Germany, but they have reduced the whole of Italy, and incorporated a part of it with France. And so enormous has their power become, that not one of the states of the continent Russia only excepted, dares to dispute the mandate of Napoleon. It is much to be feared that at a day not far distant the French emperor will be the emperor of Europe.

It is such should be the event what has America to expect?—Can we suppose that the ambition which has prompted the rulers of France to extend their dominions over every species of outrage and injustice will confine itself within the narrow limits of Europe? Reason declares the opposition ridiculous. If Napoleon had conquered the world he would sigh like Alexander for a new theatre on which to display his greatness. America then has every thing to fear from his ambition and from his power. He doubtless views with a jealous eye the rising greatness of a Republic, which formerly communicated an enthusiastic desire for liberty to the miserable slaves over whom he now possesses absolute and unlimited power. And he wants not the means of rendering his jealousy formidable perhaps fatal to America.

The Athenians supposed that while the armies of Philip were yet at a distance from their frontier, they had nothing to fear. Fatal delusion. The Macedonian had corrupted the vitals of the republic, before the tyrant dared to attack it with open force. And when he did attack it, the native hue of resolution was "blinded" by the villainous acts of the demagogues. When Philip had entered their city, they persuaded the Athenians that he intended to attack the citizens, and not themselves. But when an army of veterans had entered their city, and like a restless torrent bore down all before it, then, when it was too late, they perceived their error, and took up arms for their defence.

It may be with ourselves. No sensible man who reads the infamous sheets of the Aurora, can doubt whether Bonaparte has secret agents in America. And he has one, he probably has many. The source from which the great body of the people derive all their political information.

That source be corrupted by foreign gold, the streams which flow from it will pollute the mass of the people. The wisdom and best men of ancient and modern

times have declared that a republic cannot long exist unless its citizens be virtuous. As long as public virtue continues to flourish in America, we have nothing to fear. But if the minds of the people be corrupted, we may soon bid adieu to liberty and to all its blessings. It therefore becomes the honest man of every party to discountenance the editor who uses all his influence in palliating the crimes and blazoning the great qualities of a foreign despot. Why, tho' continually prating about the rights and liberties of the people, greatly panegyrizes the man who rules with a rod of iron the enslaved republicans of Europe. To such a man may justly be applied the words of Tacitus, "Falso libertatis vocabulum obreudi ab us, qui privatum d. gentes, in publicum extorret, nihil scilicet nisi per discordias habent." And there is just reason to suspect that such a man is the hireling of the monarch upon whom he lavishes so much adulation. That he is one of the engines set in motion by Bonaparte to produce by slow degrees, effect, deleterious to American liberty.

When the tyrant sees us lulled, like the Athenians, into a fatal slumber, without one Demosthenes to forewarn us of impending ruin, he will suddenly awake us with the clang of arms, and the thunder of his artillery. He will pour at once upon our coast those veteran legions which have made so many countries resound with the shouts of victory, and with the groans of wretchedness. The soul almost shrinks from inquiring what would be the result of a conflict so unequal. The liberty of Greece was prostrated by the phalanx of Philip, and ours might meet with a similar fate from the disciplined armies of Napoleon.

But let us turn our eyes for a moment, from so black a prospect. Let us see whether the other parts of the horizon are, like this, obscured by clouds, portending famine, pestilence and war. Our relations with Spain and Britain have long remained in an unsettled state. The once haughty Spaniard, however, has meekly crouched before the mighty Napoleon, and we may decide without hesitation, that his commands will be implicitly obeyed, in the conduct of Spain towards the U. States. It may therefore be considered as completely a department of France.

But with the government of that pale, that white faced shore, whose foot spurns back the oceans roaring tides,

"And coops from other lands her islanders," we have disputes of the most serious nature. The grounds of these differences are known to every one. And the pretensions of the two governments clash in so many points, that a competent adjustment of them, at present, seems impossible. But tho' there is little probability at present of such a commercial treaty as would reconcile the interfering claims of Great Britain and the United States, it is not probable that a war will be the result. Oppressed as Great Britain is by the multitude of her foes, by an enormous public debt, and by an almost entire exclusion from the continental market, it would be madness in her to throw down the gauntlet to a new enemy, an enemy who possesses so many means of annoyance, and it would be the extreme of folly in the U. S. while their immense commerce remains unprotected, to go to war with the mistress of the ocean, if war can be avoided with honor. I speak not of the outrage committed upon one of our national ships, because the admiral himself declares that his conduct was unauthorised by the British government, and because there is every probability of our receiving complete satisfaction. But whether a war with Great Britain be the result or not, from her we have nothing to fear but temporary annoyance.

It is by France, and France only, that the liberty and independence of our country can be endangered: it is from that "federative system," which has drawn into its destructive vortex so many European states, that we have every thing to fear. A desire for universal dominion has become a predominant trait in the French character: it is felt by almost every individual of the nation, inasmuch that they will submit to deprivations of every kind to assist the Grande Napoleon in the attainment of this his darling object. Upon a nation possessed of such propensities, and of power so enormous, we should look with a jealous and watchful eye; we should not be lulled into a fatal security by assurances, though received from the executive itself, that history and experience justify the assertion that the rights of a just nation will ever be respected; nor should we implicitly rely upon the correctness of an opinion received from the same source, that it would be folly to lavish millions in preparing for wars which may never happen.

If France should attempt to overturn the liberty of America, and that she may attempt

it no man can deny, how completely unprepared would she find us for so momentous a conflict: our seaports are unprotected, our militia is unarmed, our commerce is unprotected; the demon of false economy presides over our national disbursements, and the military spirit languishes because the government is too poor to provide arms for the people.

But we have one consolation left: history and experience do justify the assertion, that a nation of united freemen has been rarely, if ever, conquered. Though the conflict would be tremendous, we have a right to hope for ultimate success. Let every American citizen then prepare to gaze, unmoved, upon the stern aspect of the times; to encounter war and desolation, famine and pestilence, nay, death itself, rather than surrender to a haughty foe, the liberty which he has received from his forefathers.

JUVENIS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to a gentleman in Richmond dated

Tuesday Morning, 15th September, 1807.

SIR, "I HAVE just time to inform you, that a mob under the direction of Colonel Belcham and McCarty, have last evening declared themselves independent, and are determined to resist our laws; it's rumored that the governor will send some gun boats to quiet this mob, which rumor I much doubt, as he is a mere cypher; it's an unfortunate circumstance for this country, that he does not possess more energy and firmness; how he can remain in a perfect state of apathy, and see his fellow countrymen deprived of their property, and see our laws trampled under foot by a daring mob, without taking any measures to suppress it, is truly astonishing. Tho' this faction has not yet come to blows, we expect it this day, and may now be considered in a perfect state of rebellion."

Such is the letter which has led to so much rumour and speculation in this city for a few days past. The writer has indeed used expressions calculated to excite some solicitude, but when correctly considered this affair turns out to be little more than a bubble.

The first thing which strikes us, is the date of this letter. If New Orleans was actually in a state of rebellion, is it to be presumed that we should not have received more satisfactory accounts of it, since 15th of September? It is an old proverb, that ill news flies apace. But the following is a more correct and true representation of this mighty rebellion:

The Mississippi, like other rivers, has formed by the gradual alluvion of earth a certain portion of land on its shores near the city of New Orleans, which had been hitherto considered as the property of the king of Spain, & used as commons by the inhabitants of the city. This land was of almost indispensable use to the city, as even almost all the earth which had been employed to repair and raise the streets was drawn from this source. The noted Edward Livingston however prevailed upon the proprietor of the land contiguous to this ground to institute a suit for these commons.

The most learned counsel of the bar of Orleans is associated in the assertion of this claim, E. Livingston no doubt was to participate in the profits of the recovery. The suit decided in favor of the claimant. The next day, or a few days after, Mr. Livingston repairs to the spot to take possession or to exercise some of his newly acquired rights of sovereignty. The people not used to the laws of the United States, called in a mob under the direction of two of the officers of militia Belcham and McCarty; and Mr. Livingston is forced to retire. The next day he returns; and he mob once more force him to fly. The report however is, that gov Claiborne has since quelled the mob by assuring them that he will represent the circumstances properly to the government.

(Richmond Enquirer.)

In confirmation of the above, we lay before our readers the following extract from a New Orleans paper of September 18, which is this moment put into our hands. This paper takes no other notice of the transaction:

BATTURE.

The following address was delivered by the governor on the 15th instant, to the people assembled on the Batture:

Fellow Citizens,

Permit me to claim your attention, and as your governor and your friend to submit to your consideration a few observations.

Whatever may be the redress desired, believe me the mode you have adopted is improper—it cannot possibly avail you, and if persisted in, will injure yourselves and your cause.

It is the duty of us all to yield submission to the laws. The supreme court of the territory has pronounced this batture to be the property of Mr. John Gravier, and he and Mr. Livingston (who claims under Gravier) have been put peaceably in possession thereof, by the sheriff. The supreme court derives its authority from the government of the United States, and its decrees must therefore be obeyed.

It is no less my duty than sincere desire, to promote by all the means in my power, the

interest of my fellow citizens. To the president of the United States, who expects from me a faithful relation, of whatever concerns the welfare of this territory, I have already transmitted such information as I could obtain relative to the conflicting claims of the batture, nor will I omit laying before him, such further representations upon the subject as may be furnished me.

The decision of the superior court is for the present conclusive; it however does not preclude (in my opinion) a further enquiry as to the right of property to the batture; but such enquiry must be conducted in conformity to the laws.

I have come among you singly and with confidence. I look to yourselves for support; we must all aid in the preservation of good order; I am persuaded that no individual in this assembly would wish to raise his arm against the government. And when fellow citizens, your chief magistrate, calls to a command, an earnest entreaty that you should forthwith retire in peace to your respective homes, no one I am certain will be found in opposition.

WM. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, September 16, 1807.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Clothes, Swandowns, Casimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bed-ticks, Velvets, Dimities, Linens, Threads, Durants, worsted and Cotton Stockings, &c. &c.

P. G. Marteller.

Nov. 7.

At the same time and place, a Negro Woman and her child, an excellent house Servant. P. G. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

For the benefit of the underwriters,

One Cask of Hardware,

Damaged on board the William and John, captain Woodhouse from Liverpool.

P. G. Marteller.

Nov. 7.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will positively be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days,

One bale of Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling each, of various colors.

P. G. Marteller.

November 7.

Two Stoves to Let.

Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 7.

FOR SALE.

A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

Nov. 7.

Bank of Potomac.

November 5, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock for the half year ending this day, will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

By order of the President and directors,

CH. PAGE, CHAS. R.

November 7.

New Brewery.

ISAAC ENTWISLE & CO.

Have commenced Brewing, and have on hand BEER of a good quality ready for delivery. Grains to be had at the brew-house, and Yeast at Entwisle's store, lower end of Prince street.

Cash given for good clean Barley, at the brewery.

November 7.

d12c

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the Wheelwright and Blacksmith's business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince-street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.

November 7.

d15t

Mahogany for Sale.

Ten thousand feet of first quality St. Domingo Mahogany in Logs or sawed into Plank of any description, some of the Planks are two feet three inches wide.

Orders from a distance will be attended to by

Joseph Smith,

Nov. 5

ee3lawtf

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, d6t 3awtf

TO BE RENTED.

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

The Subscriber.

At his Manufactory, Water-street, offers for sale,

Upwards of 12,000 wt. Soap, which, on inspection, will be found of a very superior quality.

Mould and dipped Candles in boxes.

South-Carolina Cotton, in bales.

Ditto Rice, in tierces.

And, as usual, first quality

Philadelphia Porter, in hhds. and bottles.

William Dunlap.

September 21.

Removal.

JOHN TUCKER,

Has removed from King-street to his whar adjoining Messrs. Josiah Thompson & Sons, where he has for sale—

1700 SPANISH HIDES

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT

First quality Muscovado SUGAR in hogs-heads and barrels—and

GROCERIES as usual.

He also takes the liberty to inform his friends in the country, that he has a large and commodious Warehouse for the reception of flour, either by water or waggons, and would take in flour on storage.

October 10.

ed10d 3aw3w

Shreve & Slimmer,

Have just received and are now opening in the store lately occupied by Wm. Shreve, a handsome and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons; which they will sell low for cash—consisting of

BEST superfine and second broadcloths do. cassimeres

Mixed Bennett's cord

Elegant London toileenot, Bennet's cord, and swansdown waistcoating

Mens' and womens black and colored worsted hose

Do. milled do.

Mens' and Boys' do. gloves

Velvets, Trufalgars, thicksets

President's hunting and constitution cords

Flankets, flushings, coatings, plains

Baize, flannels, frizes, Irish linens

India cottons, shirting cambrics

Cambric muslins, undressed gingham

Plain and checked chambray muslins

Calicoes, dimities, long lawns, checks

Brown Holland, bandannoes, Madrass, and silk handkerchiefs

Tabby and silk velvets

White and colored Italian lutestring

Embossed and figured lutestring

Ribbons, embossed and plain velvet do.

Sarsenets, extra long kid gloves

Extra long and short silk do.

Tampered lace sleeves

Spider net do.

Mens' and women's white, black, and colored silk hose

Thread and cotton laces, cotton hosiery

Silks, twists, threads, gallons, &c. &c.

November 4.

colw

NOW LANDING

At Fowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—

62 hhds Molasses

65 barrels green Coffee

225 boxes Segars, superior qua

ALSO ON HAND,

25 barrels Coffee

1700 lbs Bees Wax

270 Spanish Hides

10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

Sept. 3.

d1wefot

WANTS BUSINESS.

In either of the Western States,

A Young Man who has acted as a manager to different estates, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to the requisite qualifications for such an undertaking. Pleas to enquire of the Printer.

October 27.

2awtf

Advertisement.

The public are hereby notified, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Virginia praying that a Company be incorporated to pave a road leading from Fauquier court house by the Buckland Mills, to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to Alexandria.

October 7.

lawst

Paton and Butchers,

Have received by the ships William and John, Captain Woodhouse, and the Mary, Captain Babbige, from Liverpool, a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Wagon boxes; blistered, Crowley & east steel; sheet iron; shovels and spades; patent shut; shovels and tongs; green wire leaders; Coal hods; brass battery kettles; patent and copper tea kettles and stewpans; ditto japanned and brass lamps; japanned plate warmers; chaffing dishes; Britannia coffee and tea pots; penknives and razors; table and desert knives and forks, plated and brass wares, of various descriptions; coffee mills; files; locks; bolts; screws; curriers knives; fleshers; workers; graining boards and steels; saddle trees; gig and carriage harness; gig furniture.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A large assortment of bar iron, seal and upper leather and Spanish hides—

AND DAILY EXPECT

An assortment of Brass Andirons, and Looking-Glasses.

10th mo. 24.

d1w 2aw3w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carosello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hoce & Co.

June 1.

oo

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

GRAND LOTTERY,

BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large number of other good prizes,

1 prize of 30,000 dollars.

1 do. of 15,000

2 do. of 10,000

2 do. of 5,000

8 do. of 1,500

7 do. of 1,000

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N. York, to whom the Managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, On THURSDAY the 31st day of DECEMBER next, and to draw 500 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a variety of numbers and very rapidly, at TEN DOLLARS and a HALF each, for a short time at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY OFFICE, corner of MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS, BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above Lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

G. & R. Waite.

One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York Lottery will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices No. 64 and No. 38, Maiden Lane New-York.

Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description to either of Waite's offices, in New-York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. & R. Waite, will be paid by them.

1st Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at J. March's book-store, George-Town, where the prize list will be regularly received October 13.

3aw2m

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable FERRY in Prince George's county, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expense, on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry to advantage. There are on the premises a handsome and commodious House well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz: a barn, corn house, stables, &c. For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,

& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3.

2aw

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 36 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lowery.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Seimmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a ten-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gun Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gun-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Ferryville, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Furkison's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz: One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch

Alexandria, April 25.

w8etf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Fox—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30.

2aw

Just Published,

For sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street, Alexandria:

The Life of Gen. Washington,

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Author of the American Revolution.

Price in boards, \$2 50

Price to non-subscribers \$ 3 dollars.

October 12.

Public Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will, on Thursday day of November next, expose to the premises, near the new turnpike SEVERAL LOTS, being part of son's Tract.

THE land is fertile, and full of a growth of hickory, oak, &c. There are some springs of excellent water on the premises, with handsome and convenient scies for cutting. Meadow may be made on each lot. They contain from eight to fourteen acres, according to the survey and plat, which is to be seen in Mr. Snowden's printing office. The lots will be sold on a credit of sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for payment at the stated periods. The title papers will be shewn on the day of Sale, or at any time previous to that day, by

Charles Little,

Ex'or of J. Wadsworth.

October 27.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DABE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

eo

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tensasora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armistead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

September 11.

2awts

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Duff, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of October 1807.

Sarah Duff, Ex'ra.

Oct. 6.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Press, &c.)